Education makes up almost half of the state appropriated budget

FY 2017 Appropriations to Ten Largest Agencies

Total Appropriations: $6778.1M

Total Ten Largest: $6,143.2M (90.6%)

- Common Education: $2,426.7M (35.8%)
- Higher Education: $810.0M (12.0%)
- OHCA (Medicaid): $991.1M (14.6%)
- Human Services: $651.5M (9.6%)
- Corrections: $484.9M (7.2%)
- Mental Health: $324.8M (4.8%)
- Transportation: $154.9M (2.3%)
- CareerTech: $118.3M (1.7%)
- Public Safety: $89.0M (1.3%)
- Juvenile Affairs: $92.1M (1.4%)

All Other Agencies: $634.9M (9.4%)
Strong Correlation Between Education And Wages

Median Hourly Wage vs. Percentage of Workforce with Bachelor’s Degree or Better


www.okpolicy.org
The Big Debates

- Funding
- Accountability
- Equity
The Big Debates

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Oklahoma spends less per person than the nation on most public services.

State and Local Government Expenditures Per Person, 2013

- Education: $2,770 (US) vs $2,490 (Oklahoma)
- Health & Social Services: $2,434 (US) vs $2,197 (Oklahoma)
- Transportation: $592 (US) vs $628 (Oklahoma)
- Public Safety: $734 (US) vs $597 (Oklahoma)
- Environment & Housing: $621 (US) vs $437 (Oklahoma)
- Govt Administration & Judicial System: $395 (US) vs $346 (Oklahoma)
- Other: $2,572 (US) vs $1,678 (Oklahoma)
- Total: $10,116 (US) vs $8,373 (Oklahoma)

Data Source: U.S. Census
Oklahoma: $7,672
US Average: $10,700
State aid funding has not kept up with enrollment.
Five Worst K-12 School Funding Cuts Since 2008

Percent change in state formula funding per student, inflation adjusted, FY08 to FY15

- Oklahoma: -23.6%
- Alabama: -17.8%
- Arizona: -17.5%
- Idaho: -16.2%
- Wisconsin: -14.6%

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Impact of Funding Cuts
Impact of Funding Cuts

Teacher pay cuts and layoffs
Impact of Funding Cuts

- Teacher pay cuts and layoffs
- Shorter school year and 4-day school weeks
Impact of Funding Cuts

- Teacher pay cuts and layoffs
- Shorter school year and 4-day school weeks
- Suspended mandates to keep class sizes lows, update textbooks, and maintain library resources
Impact of Funding Cuts
Impact of Funding Cuts

“It used to be if you posted a middle school teaching job with a coaching position attached to it or an elementary school job, you would get 40 applicants for the job. Now, we are getting four, maybe five. And some of those haven’t even passed their certification test yet.”

-Todd Garrison, superintendent at Lone Grove Public Schools
17.5% Percentage of Oklahoma teachers categorized as “unqualified” because they do not have a standard teaching certification.

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Education

19.4% in high poverty schools and 20.5% in high minority schools
78.9%
Average salary of Oklahoma public school teachers as a percentage of the national average, 2014-2015.
Source: National Education Association

87.9%
Cost of living in Oklahoma as a percentage of the national average, Q1 2016.
Source: Missouri Economic Research and Information Center
Most Oklahoma Education Spending Goes to Instruction or Support Services

- **Instruction:** 57.2%
- **Support Services:** 36.0%
- **Business Operations:** 0.9%
- **Food Services:** 5.9%

**Student supports like guidance counselors, nurses, and speech pathologists:** 6.7%
- **Instructional spending on curriculum development, staff training, libraries, and computer centers:** 3.6%
- **Administration:** 8.4%
- **Operation and maintenance:** 11.4%
- **Student transportation:** 3.1%
- **Other support services:** 2.7%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics
State funding for higher education in Oklahoma is down 21.7% per student since 2008.
Impact of Funding Cuts

Spending Per Student

Tuition

$10,000

$8,000

$6,000

$4,000

$2,000

$0


$8,000

$6,000

$4,000

$2,000

$0

The Big Debates

Funding

Accountability

Equity
The Big Debates

- Funding
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The need for data.
The cost of data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Grade Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>MAT6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>MAT6 Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program initiated. 12th-grade graduation test authorized.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>ITBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Writing test (grades 7 and 10) changed to Stanford Writing Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>ITBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Oklahoma Performance Index created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>ITBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Performance standards reset on the 5th and 8th grade OCCTs.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>English II and US History EOIs replace 11th-grade test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>API baseline year (state average API set to equal 1000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2005</td>
<td>OCCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Grade 6 and 7 math and reading tests added. Standards reset for 5th and 8th grade Writing tests.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Standards reset for grade 3-8 reading and math tests.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Standards reset on English II, Biology, and US History.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Alternate assessments added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>PARCC assessments will replace the OSTP Reading/Language Arts and Math tests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Designates tests that were never implemented.
**Resetting standards means that results cannot be compared with those of prior years.
Oklahoma Third Grade Reading Performance and Retention: 2014-2015

- Proficient or Advanced: 28,038 students (69%)
- Limited Knowledge: 5,788 students (14%)
- Unsatisfactory: 7,248 students (17%)
- Promoted Through Other Provision: 2,966 students (7%)
  - Promoted By Team: 1,749 students (4%)
  - Retained By Team: 2,533 students (6%)

Data Source: Oklahoma State Department of Education

www.okpolicy.org
“Despite good intentions, the features of the Oklahoma A-F grading system produce school letter grades that are neither clear, nor comparable; their lack of clarity makes unjustified decisions about schools. Further, A-F grades are not productive for school improvement because they do not explain the how or why of low performance.”

—Report by researchers at the Oklahoma Center for Education Policy (OU) and the Center for Educational Research and Evaluation (OSU)
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Many Oklahoma schools remain highly segregated.
Many Oklahoma schools remain highly segregated. 59.5% of all students are in majority white schools.
Many Oklahoma schools remain highly segregated.

59.5% of all students are in majority white schools.

25.4% of black students are in majority white schools.
Many Oklahoma schools remain highly segregated.

59.5% of all students are in majority white schools.

25.4% of black students are in majority white schools.

14.6% of black students are in 90%+ non-white schools.
What perfect integration would look like

Percentages of white and black students in Oklahoma schools

0.0%  10.0%  20.0%  30.0%  40.0%  50.0%  60.0%  70.0%  80.0%  90.0%  100.0%

PERCENT WHITE  PERCENT BLACK

Oklahoma Policy Institute | www.okpolicy.org
What our schools actually look like

Percentages of white and black students in Oklahoma schools

Data Source: Common Core of Data, Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey, 2013-14
“Schools serving more students of color are less likely to offer advanced courses and gifted and talented programs than schools serving mostly white populations… almost one in five black high school students attend a high school that does not offer Advanced Placement (AP) courses, a higher proportion than any other racial group. … Schools serving the most black and Latino students are 1.5 times more likely to employ teachers who are newest to the profession (who are on average less effective than their more experienced colleagues) as compared to schools serving the fewest of those students.”

-Report by U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights
Oklahoma Elementary School Suspension Rates, 2011-2012

- All: 9.21%
- Black/AA: 2.98%
- Latino: 2.69%
- English Learner: 2.63%
- White: 2.25%
- American Indian: 2.09%
- Asian American: 0.49%
- Hawaiian/PI: 0.00%

Oklahoma Secondary School Suspension Rates, 2011-2012

- All: 22.02%
- Black/AA: 9.89%
- English Learner: 15.60%
- Latino: 14.54%
- Hawaiian/PI: 8.87%
- American Indian: 8.08%
- White: 7.65%
- Asian American: 3.09%

Based on data from the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights Data Collection

www.okpolicy.org
“In large states public education will always be mediocre, for the same reason that in large kitchens the cooking is usually bad.”

Friedrich Nietzsche

“Going to school is not the same as going shopping. Parents should not be burdened with locating a suitable school for their child. They should be able to take their child to the neighborhood public school as a matter of course and expect that it has well-educated teachers and a sound educational program.”

Diane Ravitch
Oklahoma's Biggest Job